

truth. Advertising not only pays the publication that contains it, but it pays the manufacturer or the man who has some straight, honest thing to dispose of—and it pays the man who reads or sees the advertising; he keeps up to date. We are always glad to help the decent, straight sort just as we are to tell the truth about the other sort.

THE BARLOW SANATORIUM.

The Directors and Advisory Board of the above institution gave a Charity Ball Benefit on April 10th, from which it realized net receipts of \$47,585.10, \$34,125 of which was given toward the Endowment Fund, which shows the total endowment of our institution \$101,000. The institution will immediately open ten more beds which have been closed for two years, making the capacity of the Sanatorium forty beds.

This institution is for the worthy poor cases of tuberculosis, residents of Los Angeles county, and the only charge made for any patient is five (\$5.00) dollars a week.

THE VALUE OF A "PATENT MEDICINE."

"Syrup of Figs" Goes to Wheeling Syndicate.

The Neuralgylne Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., which controls the Sterling Remedy Company, makers of "Cascarets," has taken over the California Fig Syrup Company, of San Francisco and Louisville, at a price which is stated to be in excess of two million dollars. This places in the hands of the Wheeling concern two of the best known proprietary remedies in the country. It is stated that the California Fig Syrup Company has spent upwards of \$6,000,000, chiefly in newspaper advertising, and that its sales during the twenty-six years of its existence aggregate more than \$40,000,000.—Printers' Ink.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS EXAMINATION.

The Surgeon-General of the Army announces that preliminary examinations for the appointment of first lieutenants in the Army Medical Corps will be held on July 15, 1912, and September 3, 1912, at points to be hereafter designated.

Full information concerning these examinations can be procured upon application to the "Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C." The essential requirements to securing an invitation are that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be between 22 and 30 years of age, a graduate of a medical school legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine, shall be of good moral character and habits, and shall have had at least one year's hospital training, after graduation. The examinations will be held concurrently throughout the country at points where boards can be convened. Due consideration will be given to localities from which applications are received, in order to lessen the traveling expenses of applicants as much as possible.

The examination in subjects of general education (mathematics, geography, history, general literature, and Latin) may be omitted in the case of applicants holding diplomas from reputable literary or scientific colleges, normal schools or high schools, or graduates of medical schools which require an entrance examination satisfactory to the faculty of the Army Medical School.

In order to perfect all necessary arrangements for the examination, applications must be complete and in possession of the Adjutant-General at least three weeks before the date of examination. Early attention is therefore enjoined upon all intending applicants. There are at present sixty-eight vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army.

PROFESSOR LONG.

To the Editor of the State Journal: On page 178 of the May issue of your Journal you ask what Professor Long has ever accomplished in the warfare against the manufacture of adulterated and impure foods or against the dishonest drug maker. In reply I would remind you that Professor Long has been a member of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry since its organization seven years ago. As a member of the Council's committee on chemistry he has not only greatly aided the work of the Council by his advice, particularly on subjects pertaining to medicinal foods and to questions of physiological chemistry in general, but has done a very large amount of chemical work for the Council. He has done this work without receiving any remuneration whatever. In recognition of these services his associates on the Council recently nominated him, and the board of trustees of the A. M. A. appointed him, to serve another term of five years. But further than this Professor Long has done a large amount of scientific work which is of the greatest value to those who are engaged in the prosecution of the adulterators of foods and medicines. As an illustration of the effect of the scientific work which Professor Long has done, it might be stated that by his authoritative investigations on casein the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory was materially aided in its examination of the casein preparations, Iodo-nucleoid (Jour. A. M. A., July 22, 1911, p. 309) and Sanatogen (Jour. A. M. A., April 20, 1912, p. 1216).

Respectfully,

W. A. PUCKNER.

(Note. It is a pleasure to know that Prof. Long has done such good work for the advancement of purity and honesty in foods and drugs, but it is still to be regretted that he should have been a member of the Remsen Board.—Ed.).

BOOK REVIEWS

Statische Gelenkerkrankungen. By Dr. Georg Preiser (Hamburg). Paper pp. 278, Stuttgart, 1911. Ferd. Enke, publisher. Price 10 marks (\$2.50).

In this thorough study Preiser defends with convincing argument his theory of the static origin of deforming arthritis and brings it forcibly home to us that we cannot disturb stresses and strains in one bone or joint without influencing the equipoise of the skeleton as a whole. Preiser considers deforming arthritis to be the result of a reaction of the joint tissues which, set up by incongruities of the weight-bearing surfaces, is due primarily to changes in the statics of the joints. When we consider the many examples he adduces to prove his theory, such as deforming arthritis of the hip after contralateral fracture of the leg with shortening, or again after pelvic deformity, his theory appears most plausible. Besides the histories and descriptions of pathological specimens bearing directly on this theme, the book contains a mass of material of interest and importance to the orthopedic surgeon. We mention, in passing, the investigations on Roser-Nelaton's line. Preiser shows that this line and the common acceptance of the position of the acetabulum (as lying with its center midway between the superior iliac spine and the tuber ossis ischii) are inaccurate in 60 to 70 per cent. of all cases. The statement that nothing is to be found in the literature on abnormal mobility of the sacro-iliac joint makes it evident that Preiser does not know the writings of Goldthwaite and other American authors on this subject. There are several misprints in the numbering of the plates which should be corrected in subsequent editions. The book is a good one; it merits careful study; it is abundantly illustrated by good X-ray plates.

L. E.